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Many Lands Are Winning Freedom

Areas in Asia and Africa Gain Self-rule, but East Europe Remains in Servitude

CONTRARY to what Soviet propaganda would have the world believe, the colonial areas once under western rule have shrunk greatly during recent years. Since World War II, 21 African and Asian nations with more than 700,000,000 people have won independence. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has extended its control over a large portion of eastern Europe, thereby bringing close to 100,000,000 people under its sway.

Beginning with Africa, these are the 6 former colonial lands that have been completely liberated by European nations since World War II.

Libya, on the 24th of December 1951, became a full-fledged nation. Before World War II, she had been ruled by Italy. When German and Italian forces were driven from North Africa, the area came under French and British administration. It remained so until December 1951.

Libya's 1,100,000 citizens are ruled by a monarchy. The country is 680,000 square miles in area as compared with Alaska's 586,000.

Sudan gained its independence on January 1, 1956. It had been jointly ruled by Britain and Egypt since 1899. This vast country, consisting of much desert land, has an area of

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PROMINENT UNION FIGURES (from left): George Meany, President of AFL-CIO; Walter Reuther, one of the AFL-CIO Vice Presidents; and James Hoffa, President of International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Labor Questions in the Spotlight

Congress Will Face Important Issues Concerning Unions

LABOR questions will receive a great deal of attention in the new 86th Congress, which opens next month.

During the recent election, a majority of congressional posts went to candidates who were regarded as friendly toward labor unions. As lawmakers, these individuals are expected to work for various measures which union groups want. Meanwhile, certain other senators and representatives—feeling that the unions and their leaders now wield too much power—will oppose any moves that might further strengthen the position of organized labor.

"Right-to-work" laws and "union shop" agreements are almost certain to be among the subjects of bitter conflict.

The union shop agreement is a contract between a business firm and its

employees' labor organization. The company promises that every new employee will be required to join the union, and to continue as a member so long as he keeps his job.

Laws or constitutional amendments in 19 states now prohibit union shop contracts. Such measures have come to be known as "right-to-work" laws, though union spokesmen—who strongly oppose them—say they are misnamed.

Right-to-work proposals were submitted to the voters of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio, and Washington last month. The measures were rejected in all these places except Kansas.

Labor groups, having fought hard to defend the union shop, are encouraged by their victories against

right-to-work laws in 5 states out of 6. Therefore, the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) is now expected to seek federal legislation permitting union shop contracts in all parts of the country.

On this subject, labor leaders put forth the following arguments: "So-called 'right-to-work' laws aren't really aimed at helping the workers. When union shop agreements are outlawed, business firms often manage to discourage their employees from joining labor organizations, and thus they keep the unions from becoming strong and effective. Under such conditions, labor groups can't carry on a vigorous fight for adequate wages and favorable working conditions."

"When most of the workers in a company or plant decide that they want a certain union to handle their dealings with the employer, then all who are hired afterward should be required to join that union. Otherwise, some of the new workers would be taking advantage of benefits which the union had secured, but wouldn't be carrying the financial and other responsibilities of membership."

"The Taft-Hartley Act, which is the main federal law on labor-management relations, now permits union shop agreements *except in areas where they are barred by state action*. Taft-Hartley needs a number of revisions, including one that would prevent any state from outlawing the union shop."

On the opposite side of the dispute are such groups as the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the National Right-to-Work Committee. They argue in substance as follows:

"In a democratic country, each worker should be able to join a union or to stay out, whichever he pleases, without losing his job. Nineteen states have adopted legal measures that make this possible, and other states would be wise to do the same."

(Concluded on page 2)

HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

NORTH DAKOTA'S BURDICK

North Dakota will continue to have a representative in Congress named Burdick in the new session opening next January. He is Quentin Burdick, whose father, Usher, is departing after 24 years on Capitol Hill. But, unlike his father who is a Republican, the new North Dakota representative will be the first Democrat to speak for the Flickertail State in the House since it joined the Union in 1889.

VENEZUELA TO VOTE

Venezuela will go to the polls Sunday, December 7, to choose a new President. At the present time, the oil-rich Latin American land is governed by a "junta," or group of leaders who took over after ousting dictator Marcos Pérez Jiménez last winter.

LOANS WITH FANFARE

When Russia makes a loan to another country, she does so with a big splash of fanfare, while much larger western loans are made with

barely a ripple of publicity. This makes it appear to some of the world's people that Moscow gives them more help than do the free nations.

How do the 2 sides actually compare in the amount of aid granted to other lands? According to a recent British report, the western nations provided more than \$800,000,000 in government loans to underdeveloped lands in 1955—the latest year for which complete figures are available—as compared with \$370,000,000 for all communist countries. That same year, Moscow gave only \$1,000,000 in outright gifts to other lands as compared with \$1,350,000,000 by the western powers!

A WORTHY CAUSE

It is Christmas Seal time again. From now until January, Americans will be asked to buy as many of these brightly colored seals as possible to help fight tuberculosis.

Money raised through the sale of Christmas Seals is also used to help Americans afflicted by the disease.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

December 7 will long be remembered by Americans as a reminder that we must be militarily prepared so long as there are possible aggressors. On that day, in 1941, the Japanese caught us by surprise and attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, killing 2,000 Americans and sinking 6 battleships. The Pearl Harbor attack forced us into World War II which ended 3½ years later.

THE FALL OF BULGANIN

Nikolai Bulganin, who served as Russia's Premier from 1955 until March of this year, is now being branded as an "anti-party" leader. This means he is charged with opposing dictator Nikita Khrushchev and his policies. It also means that the 64-year-old Bulganin can look forward to further demotions in the Soviet government setup, and possible imprisonment. The last known job held by Bulganin was that of chairman of a local communist group in a remote Russian village.



NINETEEN STATES (indicated by dotted shading) now have right-to-work laws. The total includes Kansas, which gave its approval in last month's elections—while Washington, Idaho, California, Colorado, and Ohio voted against such laws.

Labor Questions

(Concluded from page 1)

"Such laws keep the unions from interfering with anyone's right to work. They leave each person free to decide for himself whether he wants to enter a union. They protect the worker from being forced out of his position if he decides against joining.

"If a union really operates for the best interests of the rank-and-file members, it can persuade workers to join voluntarily. On the other hand, employees shouldn't be forced to enter unions in which they have no confidence. Union shop agreements give vast power to labor organization leaders, whether they deserve it or not.

"If Congress takes any action at all in this field, it should amend the Taft-Hartley Act in such a way as to bar the union shop throughout our nation. In other words, we need a federal right-to-work law."

These are among the arguments in the dispute over right-to-work laws and union shop agreements. Regardless of what steps are taken in Congress next year, the battle is certain to continue. Meanwhile, labor organizations will keep up their efforts to gain new members, with or without the union shop.

Union membership in America now totals nearly 18,000,000, according to latest available figures. It thus includes about a fourth of all U. S. workers. There are approximately 190 national (or international) unions, and more than 130 of these are banded together in the AFL-CIO. This big association was formed in 1955 through a merger of 2 older groups—the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Its unions have about 14,000,000 members in the United States.

Certain independent groups, such as the United Mine Workers (headed by John L. Lewis), have chosen voluntarily to remain outside the AFL-CIO. Others, in the words of a U. S. Labor Department publication, have been expelled from the AFL-CIO "for failing to eliminate corrupt practices."

Largest among this latter group is the 1,500,000-member Teamsters' union. (The Teamsters' organization,

whose name and history trace back to the days of horse-drawn wagons, now consists of workers in trucking and certain related industries.)

Racketeering in labor and industry has come to be recognized—by responsible leaders in both fields—as a major national problem. Over the last 2 years, a congressional investigating committee headed by Senator John McClellan of Arkansas has uncovered substantial evidence concerning gangsters who prey on workers and employers.

A great deal of attention is focused on the huge Brotherhood of Teamsters. Since the McClellan investigation began, former Teamster President Dave Beck has been convicted and sentenced to prison on charges of taking money from the union. (Beck is asking the Washington State Supreme Court to overrule his conviction.)

Moreover, the AFL-CIO formally accuses James Hoffa—the Teamsters' present chief—of using his "union position for personal profit," and promoting "the interests of notorious labor racketeers."

Senate investigators have learned of many ways in which racketeers fleece labor and industry. One common device is the "paper local." This is a local "union" that has no actual members—one that exists only on paper.

By working through a dishonest official in some national union, the racketeer obtains a charter which recognizes his fake "local" as part of the national organization. Having done this, he is ready to approach one or more business firms. He goes to an employer and says:

"If you enroll your workers in my union and make sure that their dues are paid regularly, I'll see to it that the union doesn't bother you with demands for wage increases, better working conditions, or shorter hours."

If the employer is unscrupulous, he is likely to welcome such an arrangement. If he is honest, and tries to resist, he may be threatened with violence. Workers who try to block the racketeer's scheme may also be threatened or harmed.

Employees receive no benefits through the fraudulent "union." They are saddled with a labor-management contract which prevents them from seek-

ing better wages or working conditions, and their "union dues" are likely to be pocketed by the gangster.

Unlike the workers who belong to respectable unions, members of the fraudulent group don't get a real chance to elect their own officers, or to help decide on union policies.

Welfare funds are sometimes a target for racketeers and dishonest union officials. These are the funds that have been created jointly by labor and management to provide pensions and other benefits for workers. In most cases they are managed chiefly by the employers. In some, however, they are controlled by the unions, and in still others they are handled jointly.

Observers agree that most of these funds are well managed, but there is evidence of certain cases in which racketeers have drained off large sums for their own use. Likewise, the unions' regular treasuries are sometimes looted.

A minority. According to President Eisenhower, "corruption on the part of a few should not obscure the fact that the vast majority . . . connected with organized labor are decent and honest Americans, and that responsible labor leadership is moving speedily toward protecting [union] members from . . . abuses."

In addition, union spokesmen contend that much of the blame for labor racketeering must be placed on unscrupulous employers who deal willingly with dishonest union bosses.

George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO, has on many occasions spoken out sharply against corruption in labor and industry; and, as we have noted, evidence of racketeering has caused several unions to be dropped from AFL-CIO membership.

The United Automobile Workers (UAW), headed by Walter Reuther, has a "watchdog" committee—composed of prominent citizens outside the labor movement. This group is to keep tab on the finances of UAW—one of the nation's largest unions—and to be on the lookout for any evidence of wrongdoing.

Many other union programs to guard against corruption and racketeering could be cited.

Government action. Last summer, Congress passed a law aimed at dealing with one phase of the racketeer problem. This act requires the managers of employees' welfare funds to issue public reports on how the money is handled. President Eisenhower approved the measure as a step in the right direction, though he criticized its failure to spell out definite punishment for people who misuse the funds.

Mr. Eisenhower feels that Congress, next year, should take steps to "toughen" the measure. Certain other observers argue that we should wait and see how the new law works before trying to change it.

Congress also debated a labor measure known as the "Kennedy-Ives bill," named after Senators John Kennedy of Massachusetts and Irving Ives of New York. Among other things, this bill would have called for public reports on the handling of money in union treasuries, and would have required unions to choose their top officials at regular intervals by secret ballot.

AFL-CIO officials endorsed the Kennedy-Ives bill, but the Eisenhower Administration felt that it wasn't sufficiently far-reaching. Employers' groups, meanwhile, objected to certain restrictions that it placed on management. This bill passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority, but was later defeated in the House.

Legislation to curb racketeering and control certain other labor-management abuses will be a topic of congressional debate again next year.

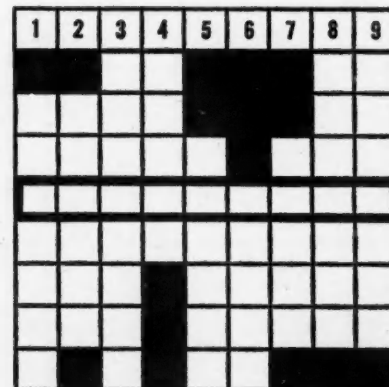
—By TOM MYER

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a geographical area. Solution will be given in next week's issue.

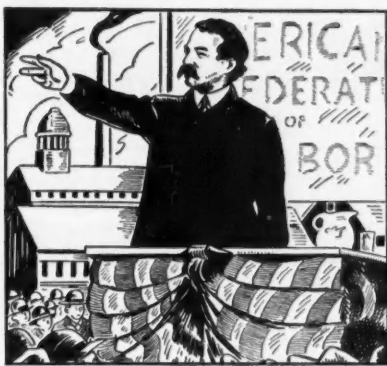
1. Samuel _____ was the first president of the American Federation of Labor.
2. France gave this African land its freedom 2 months ago.
3. Russia has a new 7-year _____ plan.
4. Four former British territories in Africa were combined to form this independent nation.
5. Russia is again applying pressure on the western sector of _____.
6. A general seized control of the government of this African country about 2 weeks ago.
7. One of the most highly controversial labor leaders.
8. The Taft-_____ Act is the main federal law on labor-management relations.
9. A Russian satellite separated from

the rest of Soviet-controlled eastern Europe.



Solution for November 17

HORIZONTAL: California. VERTICAL: 1. nuclear; 2. sales; 3. Nelson; 4. Harri-man; 5. FBI; 6. Brown; 7. three; 8. Canada; 9. Kishi; 10. Kerala.



SAMUEL GOMPERS, pioneer labor leader who was for many years president of American Federation of Labor

Labor Unions in the Early Days

IN 1648—only 28 years after the Pilgrims reached this country—shoe workers and barrel-makers were permitted to set up labor organizations in the city of Boston.

These labor groups of colonial times were not unions. They were more comparable to social clubs. Along with other workers, members of the Boston clubs generally toiled 12 hours a day, 6 days a week. They could talk over job problems, but couldn't do much to solve them.

The Bostonians had taken a very small step in organization, and the strength of labor thereafter grew slowly. Early factory and shop owners opposed union activity, and often had law on their side. A court could rule

that unions acted illegally—that they were guilty of conspiracy for enlisting members in a drive for higher wages.

Striking bakers in New York City, for example, were convicted of unlawful activity in 1741. They were not jailed, but their effort to maintain an organization suffered a serious setback. A Philadelphia shoemakers' union won a strike in 1799, after the colonies had become the United States—but the organization fell apart after being fined for conspiracy in 1806.

Despite setbacks, the labor movement made gains in the 1800's. Women in New York City's garment industry had a union by 1825, and organizations were set up for male workers in numerous fields. States began to pass laws fixing the age at which children could be employed.

The Knights of Labor, one of the first big national labor organizations, sprang up after 1870. At first, it held meetings secretly, for members feared they would lose jobs if their plans became known. Once it began to operate openly, the organization progressed rapidly. By 1886, it had around 700,000 members.

The Knights of Labor faded away as the American Federation of Labor (AFL) grew in the late 1880's. Under President Samuel Gompers, AFL helped develop strong national unions among workers in various trades.

AFL was made up largely of skilled workers, members of *craft unions*. In the 1930's, some leaders felt that not enough was being done to help workers without special skills. An effort was begun to organize the unskilled groups as AFL unions.

A quarrel developed. AFL went one way. A new Congress of Industrial Organizations for workers outside craft unions went another. The quarrel was patched up in 1955 by a merger of AFL-CIO, and the united group is today the nation's topmost federation of unions.

Two laws in recent years have greatly affected workers and employers. The first was the Wagner Act of 1935, which unions mostly favored and employers often did not like. The second was the Taft-Hartley measure adopted in 1947. This latter law (still in effect, with amendments) replaced some provisions of the Wagner Act, and has pleased employers generally. Workers dislike some of its provisions.

Irrespective of their views on the laws, and of disputes that do arise, workers and employers have learned to get together effectively in making agreements. Labor-management relations are much better than they were in the 1800's.

Workers in our great industries today have, for the most part, a 40-hour week, pension plans, unemployment checks, and certain types of medical care under union contracts.

As our industries have grown and prospered, more jobs and better working conditions have resulted. There always have been, and probably will continue to be, disputes between owners and employers over the fair distribution of profits between them. But free labor and management in this country have been able to solve their disputes and achieve economic progress that is the envy of the world.

—By TOM HAWKINS

Demand for Office Machine Operators

"One machine takes the place of 20 clerical workers." "Machines are replacing men and women in our offices." Headlines such as these have been appearing in a number of magazines and newspapers recently telling about the growing use of machines to replace clerical employees in the nation's offices.

It's true that the new devices leave certain clerical workers without jobs. But the use of more and more machines in the business world also offers new employment opportunities for men and women who know how to operate these mechanical wonders.

If you choose this occupation, you may work with machines that do everything from adding up columns of figures to preparing complicated business reports. In a small office, you are likely to operate several mechanical devices. In a larger office, you will specialize in 1 or 2 machines.

You may, for instance, specialize in the use of a calculating machine that is used to work all kinds of mathematical problems. By turning the correct levers and punching the keyboard you will add, subtract, multiply, or divide long lists of figures.

As a billing machine operator, you will prepare bills for money owed to your employer. You will type out the customer's name and address on a keyboard somewhat like that on a typewriter.

Key punch operators also work with keyboards of numbers or letters. Instead of printing words and figures, though, this machine punches holes in cards to record information.

Qualifications. For success in this work, you must be able to use your hands quickly and accurately.

Training. You can learn how to use some of the business machines in high school courses specializing in this field. Business colleges teach the operation of the more complicated devices. Sometimes a person is taught to operate the machines after he or she has been employed by a firm.

Job opportunities. All branches of industry, both large and small, as well as the federal, state, and local governments employ persons trained in this work. The vocation, according to the U. S. Department of Labor, is one of the fastest growing fields of employment today.

Opportunities for advancement are somewhat limited, but a job as office machine operator can be an entering wedge to a higher position in business. Firms want young employees—both men and women—who have some practical skill, such as a knowledge of office machines. Once you have secured

a job on the basis of this skill you can, if you are industrious and have ability, advance to other positions.

Earnings. As a beginner with the federal government, you will receive around \$3,255 a year. In private business, the starting pay is about \$3,000, but earnings vary considerably from place to place. Top wages seldom go beyond \$6,000 a year.

Facts to weigh. Your vocational likes and dislikes will help you decide whether or not this is the career for you. Certain individuals find the operation of business machines monotonous, for duties vary little from one day to the next. Others find such work quite satisfying. Often the office machine operator, in helping to get out detailed statistical reports or in carrying out other duties, has a very responsible position.

More information. Talk things over with office machine workers, and discuss job openings with employers in your area.

—By ANTON BERLE



OPERATORS of office machines are in great demand throughout the country

Considerate People Have Many Friends

By Clay Coss

SOMEONE recently said: "What a happy world this would be if everyone made consideration for others part of his daily conduct."

We all like people to be considerate of us, but too often we are not thoughtful in return. Here are some questions you might ask yourself to determine how you rate in this connection:

"At home, do I help to make life easier and more pleasant for other members of my family, or am I a burden and a problem to them? Do they constantly have to pick up and clean up after me, or do I cooperate in keeping the house from being messy and disorderly. Do I show as much interest in them as they do in me? Am I friendly or aloof—cheerful or moody?"

"In school and elsewhere, am I as considerate of the troubles and feelings of others as I would like them to be in their relations with me? Do I help with the work involved in planning social events as well as getting pleasure from them? Am I thoughtful of the problems of my teachers just as I would like students to be if I were an instructor?"

With a little thought, you could ask



THIS GROUP shows little consideration by leaving one young man out of the conversation. Are you also guilty?

yourself a number of additional questions to test the amount of consideration you possess and practice. Frank and honest answers to such queries may help you achieve a richer personality, greater popularity, and a wider range of friends.

You don't like it when someone is thoughtless of you, so obviously others don't like it when you show a lack of feeling in your relations with them. Consideration, even if not returned, brings inner satisfaction to those who practice it. One can never go wrong in developing this desirable quality to the maximum.

A person may be brilliant in a specialized field, but he can never be considered a truly great man unless he feels and displays thoughtfulness and consideration toward the people with whom he associates.

Selfishness is that detestable vice which no one will forgive in others and no one is without himself.

—H. W. BEECHER

★

That man who lives for himself alone
Lives for the meanest mortal known.

—JOAQUIN MILLER

Pronunciations

Abdullah Khalil—āb-dōōl'ā kā-lēl'
Alejandro Gomez—ā'lā-hān'drō gō'mās
Ayub Khan—ā-yōōb' kān
Bandaranaike—bān'dār-ā-nā'i-kē
Habib Bourguiba—hā'bēb bōōr'gē-bā'
Ibrahim Abhoud—ib'rā-hēm' ā'bōōd
Kwame Nkrumah—kwā'mē ēn-krōō'mā
Marcos Pérez Jiménez—mār'kōs pēr'ēz
hē-mā'nēs
Ngo Dinh Diem—nyō' dīn' dē-ēm'
Nikolai Bulganin—nē'kō-lī bōōl-gā'nin
Syngman Rhee—sōōng-mān rē
Tengku Abdul Rahman—tēng-kōō āb-dōōl rā-mān
Umma—yōō'mā

The Story of the Week

Bold Plan Needed for Asia, Says Lippmann

One of the important points that news analyst Walter Lippmann makes in a report on his recent visit to Russia is: The free nations must demonstrate to Asia's poverty-stricken people that an underdeveloped land such as India can achieve high living standards without abandoning freedom and democracy. Here, in brief, is what Mr. Lippmann has to say about this matter:

In talks with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, it is clear that he hopes to win the world for communism by convincing hungry people everywhere that they can gain most by joining the Reds. Communism is expanding in Asia because it is demonstrating, in Red China and elsewhere, that it offers a way in which underdeveloped countries can make giant strides forward in the economic field.

Unless we step in and show poverty-stricken people that their living standards can be raised quickly without embracing communism, most of Asia may go Red. India offers us a great opportunity to prove that poverty can be conquered without the loss of personal freedom suffered under communist regimentation. The success of such a program in giant India would help persuade other Asian lands to choose a similar path for their people.

Strife and Trouble in Unhappy Argentina

Argentina faces its most trying days since the overthrow of dictator Juan Peron in 1955. Followers of the exiled Peron, called Peronistas, and their communist supporters are doing all they can to topple the democratic government of President Arturo Frondizi. Even Frondizi's Vice President, Alejandro Gomez, is said to have taken part in a recent unsuccessful plot to



PRESIDENT Arturo Frondizi of Argentina is seeking to end a serious government crisis (see story)

overthrow the government. (He later resigned, denying charges against him.)

The Peronistas hope to take advantage of the South American land's many difficulties to put Peron back in power. Among other problems, Argentina is faced with skyrocketing prices, a nearly empty treasury, and widespread labor strife—most of it fomented by Reds and Peronistas.

One incident that helped trigger the latest flare-up of trouble in Argentina was Frondizi's decision to ask American companies to develop the Latin American country's oil deposits. This

move, which is strongly opposed by the Reds and Peronistas alike, led to labor strikes and demonstrations that became so widespread that Frondizi was forced to call out the army to restore order.

The big questions now are: Will President Frondizi manage to solve his country's many problems and restore a strong, stable government there? Or will the Peronistas, aided by Reds, bring a new era of terror and dictatorship to that troubled land?

"Pie in the Sky" or Real Production Goals?

"Within 7 years, the communist countries will top the present total output of goods in the rest of the world." So boasted Russia's Premier Nikita Khrushchev recently while revealing communism's new 7-year economic development plan.

The program, which is to run from 1959 until 1965, calls for (1) an 80% boost in total production over the next 7 years, with the biggest increase in the construction of new factories, power plants, and other "heavy industries"; (2) a 70% spurt in farm production; and (3) a 65% boost in consumers' goods, such as shoes, clothing, and so on.

It remains to be seen whether or not the Reds can achieve the goals they set for themselves. Many experts believe the program is beyond Russia's ability to achieve within the 7-year time limit. At any rate, the United States and other free nations are also expected to continue their expansion of production, making it that much harder for the Reds to match us in the total output of goods.

Actually, the production goals of certain Soviet goods, such as cars, is extremely small when compared with ours. At the end of the 7-year plan, Russia expects to turn out only 125,000 automobiles a year, whereas our current annual output is more than 5,000,000.

But wars are fought with weapons and other military equipment—not cars. So the fact that the Soviet Union will continue to place main emphasis on heavy industry rather than on consumer goods makes her more dangerous to us than if the reverse were true.

Is Free Debate Dead in "One-Paper" Communities?

Despite the widespread use of radio and television, newspapers continue to have a great deal of influence in shaping the opinions of Americans everywhere. Many loyal readers regard their favorite paper as the final authority on important issues facing their community and the nation.

That's why some Americans are concerned over the growing trend to "one-paper" communities. In growing numbers of towns and cities across the nation, only a single newspaper or 2 papers with common ownership or editorial outlook are being published. Reason: rising costs and other factors close down competitors.

Among the prominent Americans concerned over this state of affairs is Louis Lyons, curator of the Nieman Foundation at Harvard University that offers advanced study for news-



BOASTING by Soviet Russia's boss, Nikita Khrushchev, will not come true—if the United States continues to make the progress of which it is capable

men. Mr. Lyons maintains that, as fewer and fewer communities have papers with differing viewpoints, it becomes increasingly difficult for Americans to hear both sides of big issues during an election campaign.

Three Men Who Make News on the Labor Front

Front-page labor news stories often include the names of George Meany, Walter Reuther, and James Hoffa.

Meany, 64-year-old president of the giant AFL-CIO, has been in the thick of union activities since he started out as a plumber's helper in New York at the age of 16. He rose steadily as a labor leader, becoming head of the American Federation of Labor in 1951. When that organization combined forces with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in December 1955, Mr. Meany became president of the new group.

Reuther, 51, AFL-CIO vice president, is the son of a labor organizer, and has been active in union affairs since he went to work in the auto industry at an early age.

In 1946, the dynamic labor leader became chief of the United Auto Workers (UAW), then a CIO member. Six years later, he was made head of CIO. Mr. Reuther became a vice president of the combined AFL-CIO in 1955. He also continues as UAW chief.

Hoffa, 45, is the controversial head of the big Teamsters' union which has been expelled from AFL-CIO. AFL-CIO leaders charge that Mr. Hoffa has misused union funds for his own personal gain and has been associated with gangsters and other lawbreakers. The teamsters' chief brushes aside these charges as "nonsense" and insists that he is working for the best interests of his union.

Mr. Hoffa has been active in labor affairs ever since he became head of a small independent union at the age of 19 while employed as a warehouse worker in Detroit, Michigan. He took

over his present post in the fall of 1957.

West Berlin Has Jitters Over Latest Red Actions

Last week, developments in Berlin were coming to a climax. Russia, after making threatening gestures there, was taking steps to hand over its section of Berlin to Soviet-dominated East Germany. At the same time, the Reds called for evacuation of the western powers from the former German capital.

Moscow also announced that Red East Germany will be given full authority to control all supply lines to the beleaguered city. This would make it possible for East German communists, without officially involving their Moscow masters, to interfere with the flow of goods to West Berlin at any time.

Berlin, which is located 110 miles inside East German territory, has been occupied jointly by western nations and Moscow since World War II. The occupation, plus the right of free nations to send supplies across East Germany, was arranged in a western-Soviet treaty after the war.

The new Soviet move is obviously a Red trick to get western nations out of Berlin (which would then be completely taken over by the communists) and force us to recognize East Germany as a sovereign state—something we have so far refused to do. But we, together with the British and French, have made it clear that we're going to stay in Berlin even if we have to fight to do so.

Why is Russia stirring up new trouble in Berlin? Some observers believe the Reds are trying to force a summit conference of top western and Soviet leaders by creating an atmosphere of crisis needing high-level attention. Others feel Moscow is just playing at an old communist game—that of keeping the free world off balance by making the pot boil in one part of the globe after another.

Jordan's King Hussein Gains Popular Support

For the first time in the memory of newsmen stationed in the Middle East, "Down with Nasser" cries were heard in the streets of Amman, capital of Jordan, not long ago. The cries came from Jordanians who wildly cheered their young monarch, King Hussein, after he returned unexpectedly from a plane trip which was to take him to Switzerland for a vacation.

King Hussein says his craft was intercepted by Syrian fighters over that portion of the United Arab Republic, but that he managed to elude the hostile planes and return home. The UAR's government of President Gamal Abdel Nasser argues that its fighters were sent aloft because the King's plane didn't give proper identification.

Regardless of what actually happened, Jordan's 23-year-old monarch instantly became a hero to his own people. The event showed, according to many observers, that King Hussein has a good deal of support at home. It also showed that Jordan's powerful Arab Legion of fighting men, who had to be restrained from marching on Syria over the plane incident, are loyal to their leader.

Despite such reassurances of support, King Hussein's future is still uncertain. There's no question but that the Nasser government would like to bring about the downfall of King Hussein and unite Jordan with the UAR. Time alone will tell whether or not Hussein's recent increase in popularity will help save him from such a fate.

Will Sudan's New Leaders Change Foreign Policies?

A flurry of contradicting reports was coming out of Sudan last week on what policy changes, if any, that country will make under her new leaders. (See page 6 map.)

Some reports said that General Ibrahim Abhoud, who seized power earlier this month, did so to halt a drift toward domination of Sudan by



KING HUSSEIN of Jordan with admiring teen-agers of his country after a plane incident over Syrian part of United Arab Republic halted a trip to Europe

the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria). Other news dispatches indicated that the big African land's new leaders are more friendly with UAR's President Gamal Abdel Nasser than was the ousted pro-western government of Premier Abdullah Khalil.

Sudan has long been under pressure from President Nasser to join UAR, and some Sudanese citizens openly support such a union. But in Sudan's nation-wide elections held only last spring, Abdullah Khalil and his pro-western Umma Party won a commanding victory in ballots cast.

Sudan's change in government came at a time when that country and Nasser were bickering over the use of the Nile and its waters. The Sudanese have particularly objected to Egypt's plan to build the giant dam at Aswan on the Nile in such a way that it would flood their farm lands.

Most of Sudan's nearly 9,000,000 people are farmers or wandering herdsmen. The land's chief products are cotton, gum arabic, livestock, and fruit. (For additional facts about Sudan, see foreign article which begins on page 1.)

THE LIGHTER SIDE

In an election behind the Iron Curtain, "voters" were given a sealed envelope which they were supposed to drop into the ballot box. One voter had the audacity to begin tearing open his envelope. Instantly an election judge challenged him: "You can't do that!"

"Well," replied the man, "I would like to know for whom I'm voting."

"You fool!" cried the judge, "don't you know the ballot is secret?"



"Do you still consider me a chip off the old block?"

Definition of Minute Man: A fellow who can make it to the refrigerator and back with a sandwich while the commercial is on.

A magician who specialized in pulling rabbits out of a hat was talking with his agent.

"If you don't mind playing a split week," the agent said, "I can book you for 3 days in Chicago and 4 days in Detroit."

"That's not for me," the magician replied, "because I don't believe in splitting hares."

Fond Mother (to sitter): Did you have any trouble with Junior? He's usually as good as gold.

Sitter: Well, about an hour ago he went off the gold standard.

The best argument for strict immigration controls is to take a look at what the Indians did to this country by letting in people like us.

Mrs. Quincy: Did you meet your son at the airport?

Mrs. Smith: Oh, goodness no! I've known him for years.

Readers Say—

According to historian John D. Hicks, the 4 fundamental principles of democracy are: majority rule, individual freedom, equality of opportunity, and the right to survive.

These principles are related very closely to the privilege of voting. Our ancestors fought for their rights and freedoms, which eventually became a reality. If we fight for our ideas through voting, we will make it possible for them to become a reality.

JULIE TAYLOR,
Oregon City, Oregon

I cannot see the virtue in being an independent voter. Is it not true that we have established a strong system of partisan politics in America, and that things are run under party leadership, rather than by individuals?

TWYLA BLASKOWSKY,
Gackle, North Dakota

I don't think a person should vote a "straight" Democratic or Republican ticket unless he has first made sure that all of a party's candidates are capable of doing a good job. Freedom to vote as we wish is one of the privileges our forefathers fought for. We should exercise this right.

FRED WEAVER,
Knoxville, Tennessee

If the missiles and arms race keeps growing at the rate it has been, there is certain to be a war which could completely devastate the human race. I think that the UN should do more to prevent this. The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. should agree to disarmament, with full rights to inspect each other's territory.

RON HARROW,
Romeo, Michigan

The Geneva disarmament talks serve a definite purpose, even though no immediate agreement may be reached. Through conferences such as this, contact is established among nations.

CATHERINE LINK,
Amenia, New York

(Address letters to: Readers Say, AMERICAN OBSERVER, 1733 K Street, N.W., Washington, 6, D.C.)

News Quiz

Labor Problems

1. What is a "union shop" agreement? A "right-to-work" law?
2. What did the voters of 6 states do about "right-to-work" measures in last month's elections?
3. Give arguments for and against the union shop.
4. Union members now constitute about what portion of the U. S. working force: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$?
5. Tell of some ways in which racketeers rob workers and employers.
6. What steps have certain labor groups taken, to fight corruption within the unions?
7. Tell of the law that Congress enacted this year to protect welfare funds.

Discussion

1. In your opinion should union shop agreements be encouraged, or should they be prohibited? Give reasons.
2. Do you believe Congress should adopt far-reaching legislation on the subject of racketeering, or should we—for the most part—depend on labor and industry to "clean their own houses"? Explain your position.

Free Lands and Colonies

1. Why is it false propaganda for the Soviet Union to be constantly attacking Western "colonialism and imperialism"?
2. How many African lands have gained their freedom since World War II? How many can you name?
3. List as many Asian countries as you can that have become independent during the same period.
4. Which is the largest nation to have achieved self-government since the global conflict? Who controlled it before it became free?
5. Name the countries in Europe which have come under Soviet domination during the late 1930's and since then.
6. Which one of these nations has gained a limited measure of freedom in the last several years?

Discussion

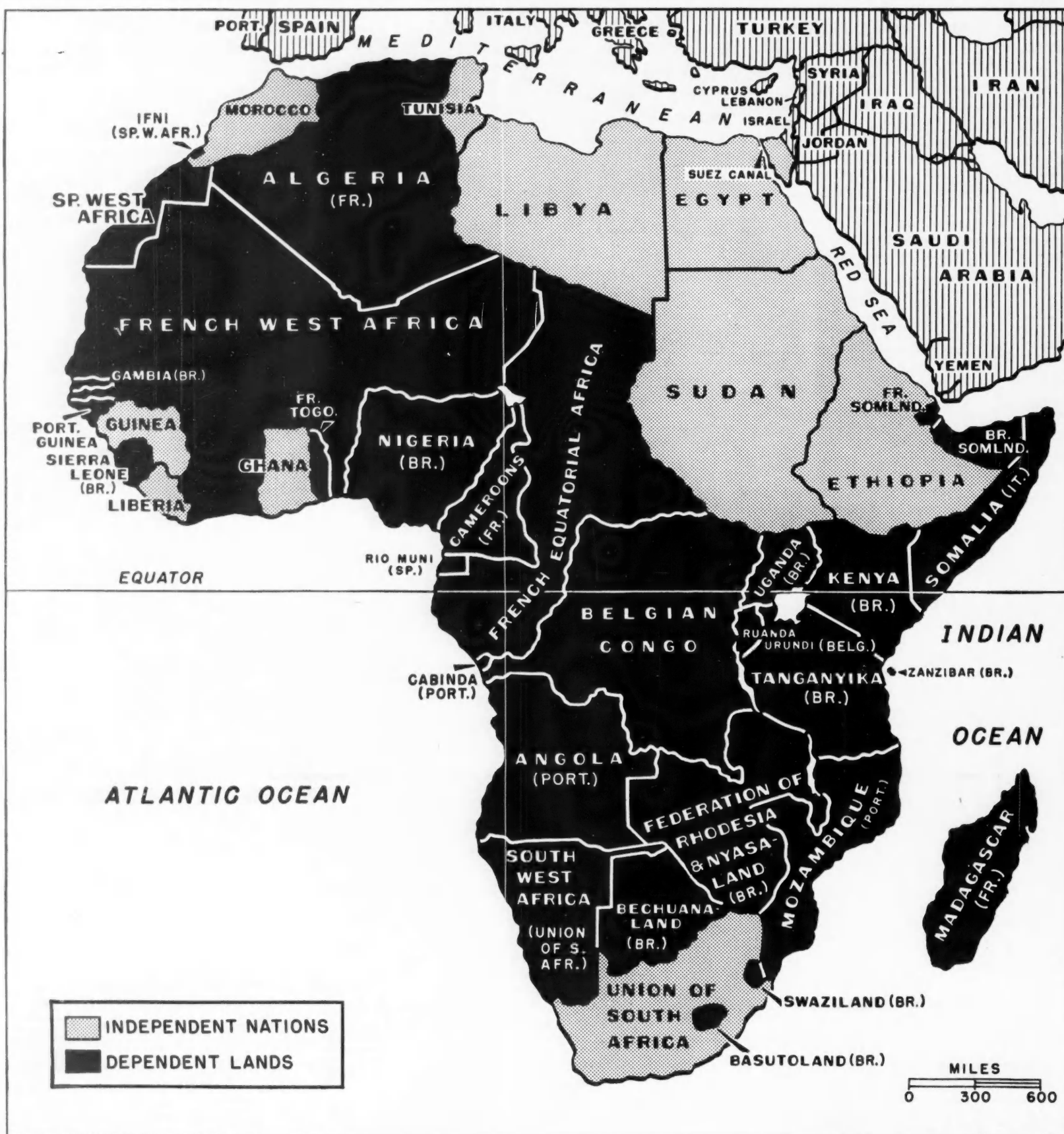
1. Since the name "colony" is more disliked in Africa and Asia than is the name "satellite," do you think it would be smart for the Voice of America and other such agencies, in their foreign broadcasts, to make a regular practice of referring to Soviet colonies instead of satellites?
2. It has been frequently suggested that, whenever a dispute arises over whether a dependent land should be given its freedom, a referendum or election should be held to determine the wishes of the majority of people. Do you or do you not feel that we should support such a policy in every case?

Miscellaneous

1. Through what event did Jordan's King Hussein gain new support among the people of his own country?
2. What change has taken place in Sudan's government?
3. Why is Berlin in the news just now?
4. Tell something about the backgrounds of George Meany, Walter Reuther, and James Hoffa.
5. What type of economic activity is emphasized in Russia's new 7-year plan?
6. What serious problems does Argentina face?

Main Articles Next Week

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with: (1) What should be the minimum voting age? (2) Argentina.



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

SIX AFRICAN LANDS—Sudan, Ghana, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, and Guinea—have gained complete freedom from western powers since World War II. Madagascar, which has been given full control of its home affairs, is shown as French

territory because France still directs its defense planning and handles its relations with other lands. Nigeria is preparing for self-government in the near future, and other African territories also have prospects of gaining freedom before too long.

Changes in Map

(Continued from page 1)

967,000 square miles and a population of about 10,000,000. Until 2 weeks ago, the government had been run along democratic lines. A Sudanese general seized control at that time.

Morocco gained its independence in 2 installments. That section which had been ruled by France since 1912 won its freedom on March 2, 1956. Spain relinquished control over her part of Morocco on April 7 of the same year. King Mohammed V heads the government. This Arab nation is about as large as our states of Montana and South Carolina combined, and has a population of close to 10,000,000.

Tunisia became free on March 20, 1956. That day marked the end of the French protectorate which had been established over the land in 1881. Tunisia's 3,800,000 inhabitants live in an area about the size of the state of New York. President Habib Bourguiba is presently the head of this nation's democratic government.

Ghana came into existence as an independent nation on March 6, 1957. At that time, Britain freed 4 west African colonial areas—the Gold Coast, the Northern Territories, Ashanti, and British Togoland. These lands were combined into one country.

Nearly as large as our state of Oregon, Ghana has 4,700,000 people. Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah is now head of the democratic government.

Guinea is the most recent African land to become self-governing. In a referendum held last September 28, the 2,200,000 inhabitants of this African land voted to withdraw from the French Union.

Seventeen other French territories were given a choice between remaining within France's newly organized Community of Nations or receiving outright independence. All decided, for the time being at least, to work together in the French federation.

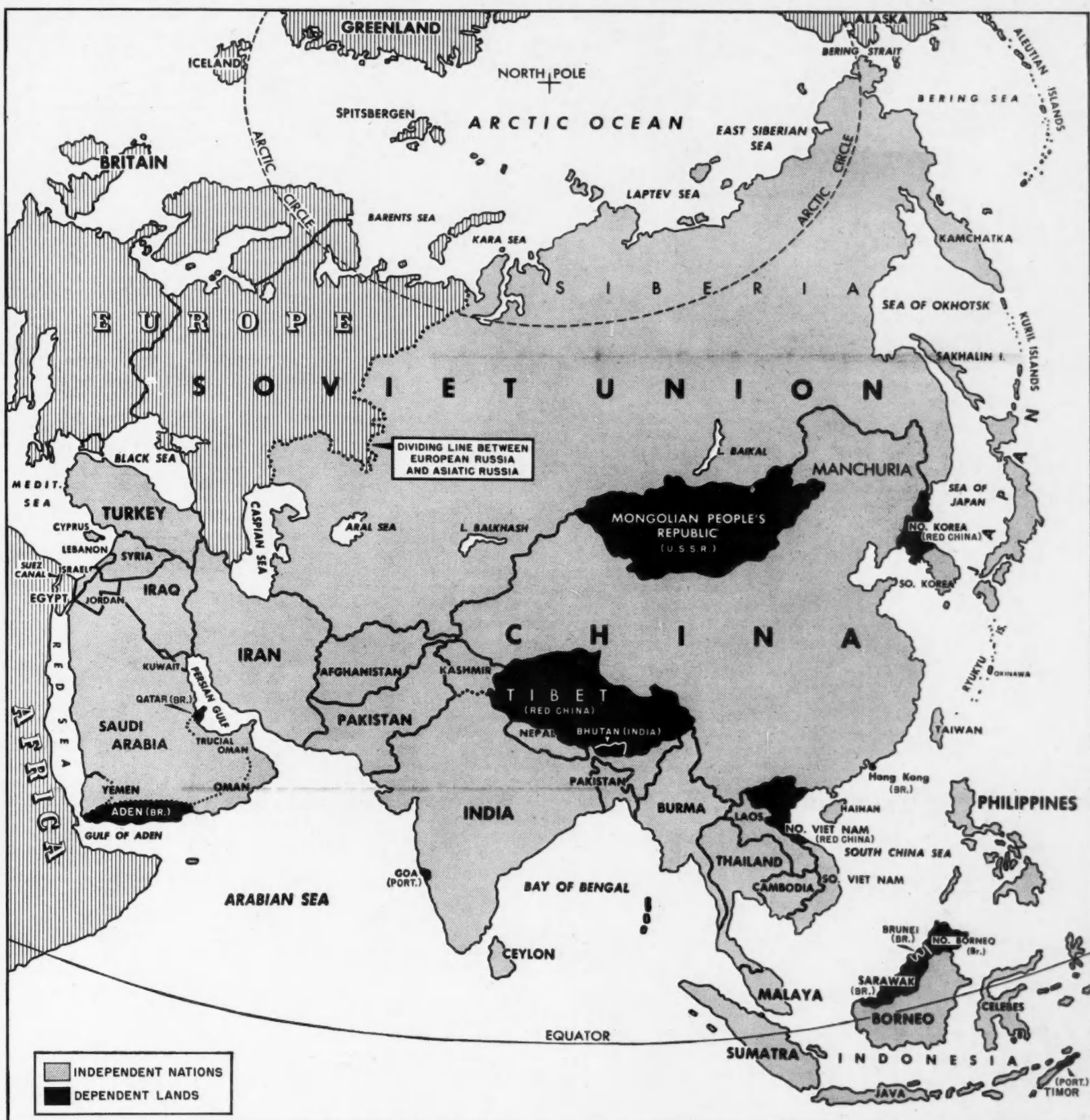
The map of Asia tells the same story as does that of Africa. Again, free world powers have released their hold on large areas. In fact, the process in Asia has been more rapid up to now, than in Africa. Only a few small territories on this biggest of all continents are still under foreign rule.

Lebanon, on May 22, 1941, was given its independence by the Free French government. The country is only 4,000 square miles in area and has a population of 1,425,000. The people are split almost evenly between Christians and Moslem Arabs. The government, which is democratic, tries to represent both groups equally.

Syria gained complete independence from France on December 22, 1943. Early this year, she joined Egypt in the United Arab Republic and is now under President Nasser's leadership.

Jordan, formerly governed by Britain, achieved self-rule on May 22, 1946. King Hussein is the leader of 1,470,000 people. The nation's area is comparable to that of Indiana.

Israel became an independent nation on May 14, 1948. It was carved out



In Asia, 15 independent nations have sprung up since World War II. They are: Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Israel, Philippines, Burma, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya,

of Britain's mandated territory of Palestine. Premier David Ben-Gurion has been the leader of his country during the many crises it has weathered since that time. Israel has a democratic system of government. Her 1,870,000 people live in an area the same size as our state of Massachusetts.

The Philippines was given its freedom by the United States on July 4, 1946—the date agreed upon by Congress in 1934. This island nation—115,000 square miles in area—has 22,650,000 inhabitants. President Garcia was the winner of the last democratic elections.

Burma was granted self-government by Britain on June 17, 1947. The country has an area of 262,000 square miles and a population of close to 20,000,000. It is now being ruled by a group of army officers headed by General Ne Win.

India, after a long period of British rule, became a nation on August 15, 1947. Her land area, over a third that of the United States, along with her huge population of over 370,000,000, make her an important factor in Asian and world affairs. Most of the people are Hindus, and the democratic government has been headed by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru since 1947.

Pakistan, a part of India under the British administration, gained independence as a separate state on the same day as India. Most of the country's 84,000,000 people are Moslems. The government of Pakistan, which is as large as Texas and Colorado combined, is in the hands of a military dictator, General Ayub Khan.

Ceylon, a British Crown Colony since 1802, became free on February 4, 1948. It has an area of 25,000 square miles and a population of 8,

South Korea, Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia, and South Viet Nam. Other lands, such as North Viet Nam and North Korea, have fallen under Red China's control.

600,000. Premier Bandaranaike heads the democratic government.

Malaya was freed of British rule on August 31, 1957. Slightly over 6,000,000 people live in the 50,690 square miles of this peninsular nation. The government, a democracy, is headed by Premier Tengku Abdul Rahman.

South Korea proclaimed its independence on August 15, 1948. Russia, which occupied the northern part of Korea following the surrender of Japan, blocked all efforts to unify the 2 areas and hold free elections for the nation as a whole. Syngman Rhee has been President of South Korea since 1948. He's been re-elected several times.

Indonesia, just a little smaller than Alaska, was granted independence from the Netherlands on December 27, 1949. President Sukarno is leader of the country's 82,000,000 people, al-

though many Indonesians accuse him of being undemocratic and pro-communist. There have been a number of revolts in outlying islands from time to time during the past several months.

Laos, Cambodia, and South Viet Nam were at one time part of French Indochina. They all received their freedom on the same day, December 29, 1954.

Laos, a country with an area of 91,500 square miles and a population of 1,425,000, is ruled by a monarchy.

Cambodia also has a king. The country is 67,500 square miles in area and has about 4,350,000 citizens.

South Viet Nam, about the same size as Cambodia, has a population of 11,500,000. The country, under the direction of President Ngo Dinh Diem, enjoys a fair amount of democracy.

(Concluded on page 8)



IN EUROPE, the Soviet Union has established colonial-type rule over 10 once-independent lands—while western powers in Asia and Africa have given up vast areas of territory and permitted hundreds of millions of people to govern them-

selves. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—3 small nations north of Poland—were completely absorbed by Russia early in World War II. Yugoslavia, though communist, has stubbornly resisted all efforts by Moscow to dominate her.

Changes in Map

(Concluded from page 7)

Soviet colonialism—or imperialism—in Europe dates back to the period just prior to World War II. Here are the nations involved:

Albania, a country about the size of our state of Maryland, was ruled by a king prior to World War II. The nation's 1,400,000 people came under communist domination soon after Germany surrendered. The present government is completely under the control of the Soviet Union. Albania's army is supervised by Soviet military planners, and several Russian submarine bases are located along the Albanian coast.

Bulgaria, which lies just across the Black Sea from Russia, was also a monarchy before the war. After the German surrender, elections held under the shadow of Soviet bayonets brought a communist government to power. Bulgaria is the same size as

Tennessee and has a population of 7,700,000.

Czechoslovakia, a little larger than Bulgaria, has a population of 13,250,000. A democratic nation prior to 1939, it attempted to maintain that form of government after the war. In elections held during May of 1946, non-communist parties polled 62% of the votes. They tried to preserve democracy, but the Soviet Union helped the Czech communists seize full power in February 1948.

Romania, another east European monarchy before the Second World War, came under communist control on December 30, 1947. About the size of Oregon, Romania has 17,500,000 inhabitants.

Hungary, with a population of 10,000,000, is approximately the size of Maine. She followed the usual pattern of the east European states. Local communists, aided by Russian forces, gained control of the police and stamped out democratic government.

However, on October 23, 1956, the puppet communist regime was over-

thrown. Soviet forces withdrew from the capital, Budapest, toward the Russian border. For a few brief days, Hungary tasted freedom, but with tragic results. On November 4, the Russians launched an all-out attack on the country and overwhelmed stubborn resistance.

During and after the revolution, more than 200,000 Hungarians fled across the Austrian border to seek refuge in the free world. Soviet troops remain in Hungary, bolstering the unpopular communist government.

Poland, the largest of the satellite nations, has an area of 120,000 square miles (slightly smaller than that of New Mexico) and a population of 28,000,000. During the past 2 years, the communist government there has become a little more independent of Russia than it was before, and permits considerable freedom of expression among its people. Lately, Poland has been receiving American financial aid.

East Germany, whose communist government is backed by powerful

Soviet forces within the country, has so far been able to keep the lid on growing dissatisfaction among the nation's 16,500,000 people. Nevertheless, large numbers of East Germans have crossed over into the western zones, and this area is considered a "powder keg."

Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—3 small Baltic nations—were completely taken over by the Soviet Union in 1940. The total area of these countries was 66,158 square miles (approximately the same as our state of Washington) and the combined population was 6,007,576.

In a number of cases, western colonies have had to wage long campaigns—and some have even had to fight—in order to achieve freedom. Nevertheless, the western powers have released many of their dependent territories which they could have continued to hold if they had been determined to do so. This is in sharp contrast to Russia's brutal crushing of the Hungarians' desire to be free.

—By TIM COSS

